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ature of 101, pulse 108. As a close examination developed nothing suspicious of a quarantinable disease, he was allowed to proceed, the case being noted on the bill of health, and a letter written to Assistant Surgeon Pierce at Panama.

On July 6 steamship *Palena*, en route from Valparaiso to Panama, cleared, taking 6 cabin passengers from this port. These were examined before the bill of health was issued. Both vessels were fumigated on arrival. A cable message was received here July 6 that a deck passenger from Tumaco on the steamship *Ecuador* disembarked ill at Bahia de Caraquez, and died next day with every symptom of yellow fever. The *Ecuador* is a coasting steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and plies between Panama and Guayaquil, stopping at all the intermediate ports. Tumaco is a small coast town in Colombia, south of Buenaventura and about midway between this port and Panama.

Evasion of quarantine by coasting vessels—Plague in Peruvian coast towns.

Week ended July 13, 1904.

Present estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes 57, as follows: Yellow fever, 7; pernicious fever, 1; infectious fever, 1; fevers without classification, 7; enteric diseases, 8; tuberculosis, 7; from all other causes, 26.

On July 9 steamship *Ecuador*, a coasting steamer, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with the following personnel on board: Officers, 9; crew, 51; cabin passengers, 5; steerage, 16; all told, 81. These were examined and vessel inspected and fumigated before bill of health was issued. I inquired of the master concerning the passenger reported to have boarded the steamer at Tumaco, developed yellow fever on board, and died at Bahia de Caraquez, but could obtain no further information than that reported July 8. These facts were noted on bill of health.

Letters received from Portoviejo by one of the daily papers published here state that numerous small craft have been arriving surreptitiously from Payta along the coast of the Province of Manabi. It is claimed that an entire family from Payta came thus to Cape San Lorenzo. This is the northernmost port of Ecuador, opposite Tumaco, and small sailing vessels bring salt there from Payta. There is a maritime guard patrolling the coast, but frequent rumors of evasions have come from small coast towns. A cable message from the Ecuadorian consul at Trujillo states that plague has appeared there and at Salaverry. This latter is a small port in Peru, south of Payta, and is the shipping port of Trujillo. Plague is also reported at Colán, Peru. This is a small town between Payta and Pinra.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, July 18, 1904, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended June 25 there were registered in Egypt 36 fresh cases of plague (with 16 deaths), namely, 16 cases (4

deaths) in Zagazig; 8 cases (6 deaths) in Nag-Hamadi; 4 cases (1 death) in Beni-Suef; 3 cases (1 death) in Bibeh; 1 case in Samallut, and 4 cases (4 deaths) in Alexandria. During the week ended July 2 there were registered 23 fresh cases and 7 deaths, viz, 11 cases (1 death) in Zagazig; 7 cases (4 deaths) in Beni-Suef; 3 cases (1 death) in Bibeh; 1 death in Nag-Hamadi, and 2 fresh cases in Alexandria.

Persia.—In the port of Lingah during the five weeks from April 27 to June 3 there were registered 6, 37, 31, 29, and 22 cases of plague; total, 125 cases with fatal termination.

British South Africa.—According to official bulletins from Durban and Maritzburg 2 plague patients died in the hospital during the week ended June 4, and 1 new patient was admitted. In the Johannesburg district 1 fresh case of plague occurred during the week ended June 12.

Peru.—In Callao, in the early part of June, several cases of plague occurred, 3 with fatal termination.

Queensland.—During the week ended May 28, 3 fresh cases of plague were registered in Brisbane.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to Bulletin No. 24, of June 28, 481 fresh cases of cholera have been registered, with 852 deaths, viz: Hille, 143 fresh cases, 197 deaths; Kerbella, 122 cases, 207 deaths; Redjeff, 67 new cases, 75 deaths; Djemaat, 293 deaths; Bagdad, 3 cases, 1 death; Basra, 4 new cases, 3 deaths.

In the Bahrein Islands, during the month of May, cholera claimed numerous victims. In Manama alone—which has a population of about 10,000—from the beginning of May to the beginning of June 1,500 persons succumbed to cholera.

Hongkong.—During the period from May 15 to 28, 3 cases of cholera were registered.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended July 2 was again slightly lower than in the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 13.6 per thousand of the population, this being also lower than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 14.3 per thousand. The local rate of mortality, therefore, was among the lowest of the large German cities, excepting Barmen, Crefeld, Cassel, Hanover, Charlottenburg (with 11.5), Schöneberg (with 9.1), and also London. The following cities had a considerably higher death rate than Berlin, namely: Hamburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Cologne, Frankfort on the Main, Leipzig, Rixdorf (with 15 per thousand), Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Halle and Breslau, as well as Paris and Vienna. The decrease in the number of deaths was confined exclusively to children in the first year of life, the infant death rate having fallen from 4.3 per year and mille in the preceding week to 3.8 in the present week. Both acute diseases of the respiratory organs and acute intestinal diseases showed an increase as compared with the foregoing week, the former causing 65, the latter 70 deaths. Twenty-eight children succumbed to cholera, while phthisis pulmonalis caused 62 deaths. Furthermore, the following deaths were registered, viz, cancer, 26; diphtheria, 12; measles, 9; scarlet fever, 6. Finally, 8 persons died by violence.